

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY. Per Month DAILY, Per Year ... SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per M onth.

Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City. Parts-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Elosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of TRE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses (which may be changed when necessary) for 76 Order through your newsdealer or THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

The Pope's Death.

The wonder of an extremely long life kept active to the last has ended. The Conclave is summoned after all, but whoever comes out of it as Pope will be overshadowed by LEO XIII.'s name.

No occupant of PETER's chair has been more really the Pope of Christendom than he since the Reformation, and perhaps since the Middle Ages. His personal and priestly qualities, his purity of life, his kindness of heart, his Christian faith, his wise government of the Church, aroused the veneration of non-Catholics, and even of non-Christians, in hardly a lesser degree than that of the believers in the Roman Church. The reverence inspired by his great age no doubt added

to this. Above all these grounds for respecting LEO XIII. and his office, however, is the fact that the temporal power of the Pope has come to an end. As the prospects of recovering the things of this world have grown less the regard for the Pope as the spiritual head of a great Christian community has increased.

It was well for the Papacy that in these years of transition a man of LEO XIII.'s high character should have ruled the Church.

The John Hay Type.

That was a highly distinguished compliment paid to the Secretary of State on Saturday by one of the ablest of the Justices of our Supreme Court, but it requires annotation.

Speaking at Des Moines, Justice DA-VID J. BREWER remarked:

The diplomacy of the Government is now o the highest plane. Not the Machiavelli and Talleyrand type, but the John Hay type marks this Government among the most unselfish and most honest

nations of the world." Honest, of course; unselfish, according as you understand the word; unsophisticated, not by a long shot.

A peculiarity of the diplomacy described by the eminent jurist as of the John Hay type is that its intellectual fineness is quite as remarkable as if it were ostentatiously mysterious in its methods and professionally mendacious

in its demonstrations. Add to its sanity, safety and stability the quality and habit of success, and you complete the definition of the diplomacy practised by the Hon. JOHN HAY to the astonishment of some Foreign Offices abroad and to the immense contentment of the American people, the greatest peace-lovers on earth.

New York's Provision for Its Ex-Policemen.

The Police Department pension fund will fall short of its requirements by \$250,000 this year. When the budget for 1904 is made up this fall there must be provision for a larger deficit in 1904. The amount the fund must pay out this vear is not less than \$1,100,000, and the average increase in the demands on it, according to the Commissioners of Accounts, is \$1,500 each month. The city is by no means ungenerous to its ex-policemen.

Under the city Charter the Commissioner of Police is the trustee of the pension fund, and he is under a bond of \$100,000 to insure his honesty. The fund is made up of the unexpended balance, of appropriations for the department, gifts, rewards and fees received by policemen, the receipts from ball and pistol permits, all lost, stolen or abandoned moneys, the receipts from the sale of lost or stolen articles, discarded property of the department, all moneys deducted from policemen's pay in fines, or the like, all forfeitures imposed by the department, a share of the excise moneys, and 2 per cent. of the pay of every member of the department. deducted monthly from his wages.

The law provides that if the fund, after all payments due from it are made, amounts to over \$250,000, the excess shall revert to the general fund for the reduction of taxation. Deficits are to be made up by taxation, and deficits are likely to be annual hereafter.

The widow and children under 18 years of age of a policeman killed in the performance of duty, or of a pensioner of the department, are entitled to a sum not exceeding \$300 a year from the fund. A similar pension in also to be paid when a policeman dies after ten years' service. Any member of the police force disabled in the performance of duty is entitled to a pension of onequarter to one-half of his salary, and any member of the department who by reason of age becomes incompetent between the tenth and twenty-fith years of his service is entitled to a similar pension. A policeman disabled after twenty years' service is entitled to a pension of one-half his salary. The Commissioner has power to retire a policeman who has reached the age of 55 years and been twenty years in the department, on the certificate of the police surgeons the Mexican or civil war, must be relieved of duty by the Commissioner on pensions of one-half their selary after | King Humbert's Government soon found twenty years' service, when they apply for retirement.

To the widow and children of a pen-

allow a pension of not more than \$600 a year, which he has power to revoke

at any time. The law provides for pensions of \$3,000 to ex-Chiefs of the department. Ex-Deputy Chiefs get \$2,500, ex-inspectors \$1,750, ex-captains \$1,375, and ex-sergeants \$1,000. No peliceman is eligible to a pension unless he is in good standing at the time of his retirement.

With this elaborate system of pension in operation no deserving policeman is likely to come to want. A great many policemen in the prime of life take advantage of the pension regulations, retire from the department and seek employment as private watchmen or in similar work. The pensions are much higher than the wages paid for active police service in some municipalities.

Mayor Low is fond of appointing commissions to investigate various hings. He might find a good field for commission's activities in the subject of New York city pensions, which no one understands thoroughly now.

Leo XIII.

To LEO XIII. belongs a memorable place in the annals of the Papacy as one of the Pontiffs who have found the Catholic Church threatened with ruin, but, by their abilities and character, have restored to it strength and influence Many a time-twice in the last century -has the occupant of PETER's chair seen the Eternal City subjected to secular control, but it may be doubted whether any of the late Pope's predecessors have assumed the tiara under more difficult conditions, or have surmounted them more triumphantly.

It was, in truth, a dismal inheritance that was transmitted in 1878 to Cardinal PECCI by PIUS IX. Scarcely had the Vatican Council proclaimed the latter's infallibility than, by the irony of fate, the latter was stripped of the last remnant of the so-called Patrimony of PETER. For the first time since the days of the publican regime. Ostrogoths-save for the five years between May, 1809, and May; 1814, during which, by a decree of Napoleon I., Rome and all the remaining Papal territory was annexed to the French Empire-the whole Italian peninsula was in the hands of a monarchy inflexibly determined to Church the smallest shred of temporal dominion. Residing thenceforth in the Vatican, no longer as a sovereign Prince, but as a crowned prisoner or unwelcome the pensioner of the House of Savov. De- political reaction. throned and isolated in Italy, the sucessor of Prus IX. could derive in 1878 but little comfort from the exterior pros-

pects of the Papacy. Second Empire, which, whatever may have been its ultimate concessions to Liberalism, had tried steadily to assure to the Pope a remnant of temporal authority. There were already many signs that the country, once distinguished as the eldest daughter of the Church, was to mitted to the ascendency of the Catholic House of Hapsburg, had now been reconstructed under a Protestant head, and it had been demonstrated that there. too, as in Italy, a resolute effort would be made to subordinate the Catholic religion to the civil power. In Russian Poland it was equally easy to recognize the Government's intention to place the Catholic hierarchy under the hand of the Czar. No longer was it possible for the Roman Curia to lean upon those Catholic Powers which had been traditionally active in its defence. Austria's sole to enter into a close coalition with the court of St. Petersburg or with that of been lately dominant, and might at any hour recover their ascendency. Only in partibus infidelium, namely, England and the United States, were there any indications that Catholicism was gaining ground. Such were the omens portending, in the eyes of all non-Catholic onlookers, the speedy disruption of the when Cardinal Pecci issued from the Conclave to assume the pontifical office.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since LEO XIII., already an old man when he put on the tiara, and at the hour of his death almost a centenarian, undertook the seemingly impossible task of saving Catholicism from collapse. Even the least friendly observer must acknowledge that, in and out of Italy, the task has been accomplished. The position of the Papacy is incomparably stronger and its influence is far more potent than it was on the death of Pius IX. On the one hand LEO XIII. showed himself no less inflexible than his predecessor with regard to the fundamental principles which, as he held, could not be surrendered without sacrificing the independence of the Church. He steadily refused to accept a penny of the large annual subvention guaranteed by the Italian Parliament as reparation for the loss of his temporal possessions. He repeatedly renewed the injunction, first issued by Pius IX., whereby faithful Catholics throughout the Italian peninsula were forbidden to recognize the new political order, either by voting or by accepting a public office. except so far as municipalities might be concerned. The result of this stringent prohibition has been that, of the Italians registered since the latest extension of the franchise, only about one-half have taken part in any Parliamentary election. The continued absence of a moiety of the adult male population from the balthat he is incompetent for duty, on a lot box not only has produced the effect pension of not less than one-half his of a weighty moral protest, but it salary. Any policeman of 55 years of has rendered impossible the creation of age and twenty-five years' service can a Conservative party in the Chamber secure retirement and a pension of one- of Deputies, and has left the Savoy half his salary on his own application. monarchy exposed to the insatiable de-Policemen 60 years old, who served in mands of extreme Radicals and Socialists. Inasmuch as the limit of concession to such elements was quickly reached.

itself in a dangerous predicament, be-

Clericals on the one hand and the vin-

sioner the Commissioner has power to dictive discontent of the proletariat on

While such was the unavoidable resul of the Pope's refusal to renounce essen tial principles, he showed himself so conciliatory toward Italian statesmen with regard to minor matters, and he evinced so much sympathy for the reasonable desires of workingmen, that for a time there seemed reason to believe that not a few of the disciples of MAZZINI would be glad to substitute for the present régime a federative republic under the headship of the Papacy. That will seem a tremendous achievement to those who recall the position taken twentyfive years ago by Italian reformers toward the Church of Rome. No less remarkable is the change that

has taken place in the relations of Church and State in France during LEO XIII.'s pontificate. The definite triumph of re publicanism at the general election in October, 1877, had been brought about largely by GAMBETTA, who bade his countrymen behold in clericalism their enemy. For upward of a dozen years thereafter a relentless war was carried on by the civil power against the Catholic religion. The utmost pains were taken to deprive the Church of any influence on the national education, and purely secular teaching and text books were prescribed in the State schools. All the legislative and administrative machinery was directed to the purpose of lowering the priesthood in the eyes of the community, and of rendering Catholicism odious to the rising generation. The theory on which the implacable attitude assumed by French republicans was based was the support traditionally afforded by the Papacy to political reactionists. It could no longer be put forward after LEO XIII., departing from the course pursued by his predecessor and recognizing the democratic tendencies of modern society. directed the French episcopate and priesthood not only to acknowledge, but to uphold loyally and zealously the re-

As this order was generally obeyed and resulted in the conversion of the majority of the monarchists into the socalled "ralliés" Republicans, it became thenceforth impossible to continue the anti-clerical campaign consistently. It is true that most of the laws aimed against withhold from the head of the Latin Catholic ecclesiastics remained upon the statute book, but the rigor of their execution was for a time sensibly relaxed. It would be hard to overestimate the service which LEO XIII. rendered to Caguest, the Holy Father could only sup- tholicism in France, when he took it out port his household by the offerings of the of the power of agitators to justify an faithful, or by a stipend, the acceptance | endeavor to excite popular apprehensions of which would have debased him into by depicting the Church as the ally of

Nevertheless, LEO XIII. was to witness during the closing years of his pontificate a resolute revival of the anti-clerical campaign in France. The Jacobins and France had witnessed the fall of the Socialists, who in religious matters shaped the policy of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, determined to deprive the Jesuits and certain other religious societies of the educational functions which they had long exercised with remarkable success, on the theory that they were Imbuing the rising generation with sentiundergo, for many years to come, a ments hostile to the republican régime. strong anti-clerical reaction. Germany, A law was passed by which the civil which for so many centuries, had sub- power was clothed with authority to suppress religious associations, and this law has been rigorously executed during the last twelvemonth by Premier COMBES, the successor of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU Even this provocation failed to cause LEO XIII. to depart from the position previously assumed by him, the position namely, that it was the duty of French Catholics to accept a republican form of government. There is now no doubt. that, had he pursued a vindictive but short-sighted course, the Radical majorities in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate would have abolished the Conchance of retaining its political unity was | cordat, and would have forced the French Catholic clergy to depend thereafter for their support on voluntary contributions. Berlin. At Madrid the Freemasons had By the prudence and forbearance of the Pontiff a complete and perhaps, irreparable divorce of the Church from the

State in France was averted.

At the time when LEO XIII, ascended the Papal throne, all the power and influence wielded by BISMARCK, as Prime Minister of Prussia and as Chancellor of the German Empire, were applied to the Papacy, regarded as an organization, reduction of the Catholic Church within the dominions of the House of Hohenzollern and in the imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine to the position of a servant of the State. The anti-clerical statutes, variously known as the Falk laws and the May laws, according as they were associated with the name of their deviser or with the month in which they were promulgated, were in full swing, and it seemed improbable that Catholicism could long withstand them. It is conceivable that BISMARCK, had he been able to exercise the same absolute authority, might have extirpated Catholicism from northern Germany almost as thoroughly as Protestantism was rooted out of France by Louis XIV In the popular branch of the Prussian Legislature, which is based upon the system of class representation, the Catholics, however desperate they might have been rendered by persecution. would have been unable even as it was to give the Chancellor much trouble. Unluckily for the success of this campaign against the Vatican, however, BISMARCK had agreed after Sadowa, when he organized the North German Confederation, that the members of the Reichstag. which he then called into being, should be chosen by universal suffrage. The result was that, when the North German Confederation was succeeded in 1871 by the German Empire, through the absorption of southern Germany, which was largely Catholic, it became impossible to prevent the German adherents of the Papacy from constituting a powerful political force in the lower house of the

Imperial Parliament. Recognizing the means of self-defence afforded by the political elements of the situation, LEO XIII. availed himself of the talents for organization and leadership possessed by his lay assistant, Dr. WINDTHORST, to create the Catholic party of the Centre, which, before long, held the balance of power in the Reichstag, and compelled the Chancellor to tween the implacable hostility of the choose between renouncing his warfare on the Church and failing to secure the

needed appropriations for the army. The ultimate consequence of the contest waged between the vast material power of the remodelled German Empire and the purely moral resources at the disposal of the captive of the Vatican was that BISMARCK, who had sworn that he never would go to Canossa, was, at last, constrained to make that very journey, most of the anti-clerical legislation being either repealed or unenforced, so as to leave the Catholics in Prussia and in Alsace-Lorraine practically free from interference. As things are now within the German Empire, although the head of it is a Protestant. Catholicism has more influence than it possessed in the loose confederacy which came to an end in 1866. This is another of the striking achievements which must be credited to a Pope, deprived of temporal dominion, and dependent on the offerings of the faithful for the maintenance of

The peaceful victory gained by Ca

his contracted household.

tholicism in Germany is not, by any means, the only triumph of spiritual over material force which has marked LEO XIII.'s pontificate. The loss of the Pope's temporal authority and the expected collapse of the Papacy were believed at St. Petersburg to offer a favorable opportunity to resume the longcherished design of substituting the Greek, or so-called Orthodox Church, for Catholicism in the large part of the former Kingdom of Poland which is controlled by the Czar. The failure of the attempt may well be regarded as amazing, when one contrasts the absolute authority of the Russian sovereign and the almost limitless means of pressure at his disposal with the ostensible weakness of the Holy See. As a matter of fact, however, the warfare upon the Catholic episcopate and priesthood in Russian Poland has been abandoned, and NICHOLAS II, is now on the most cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The firmness with which Russian autocracy was withstood is not more memorable than the foresight and sagacity with which LEO XIII. conciliated the democratic spirit of the Englishspeaking world. The growth of Catholicism in England and the United States during his tenancy of the Papal chair has been one of the most notable phenomena in the religious history of the century. He lived to see Catholicism strike deeper and deeper root in the soil of the American republic, and prove that it needs not the prop of pecuniary assistance which in France it derives from the Concordat.

Even with regard to socialism there is no doubt that LEO XIII., while steadfastly refusing to renounce the fundamental principle of individual property. desired to stand forth a benignant mediator between employers and the employed. It is even conceivable that he might have sanctioned considerable modifications of that fundamental principle, could he have succeeded in his attempt to fuse socialism with Christianity. Unfortunately for the prospects of such a fusion, and for the evolution of a Christian socialism, the practicability of which the Pope at one time asserted in a memorable encyclical, it is an entirely godless State to which the followers of KARL MARX would sacrifice the system of individual ownership. When he learned | However, roulette wheels are always on that by a vast majority of European socialists atheism is looked upon as an essential article of their creed, the cornerstone of their programme, Leo XIII ceased to regard the marriage of socialism and Christianity as a project within the range of early realization. So long as socialism should remain defiantly atheistic, no cooperation or compromise on the part of Catholicism would be practicable, or even thinkable. Toward the so-called higher criticism a similar attitude was maintained, an attitude tolerant and conciliatory with reference to minor points, but inflexible as to fundamentals. That some mistranslations may be detected in the vernacular versions of the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, or that, in the transmission of the original texts through the human hands of copyists, some mistakes may have been made, LEO XIII. did not dispute, and he was perfectly willing to delegate to Catholic men of learning the thorough investigation of such alleged errors of detail. Not for a moment, however, would be countenance a denial, or even qualification, of the plenary inspiration ascribed to the original text, holding this to be the rock on which the whole edifice of Christian theology is based.

It is, upon the whole, a figure at once mild and majestic, which LEO XIII. will present to the eye of the historian. The singularly untoward circumstances amid which he entered upon his functions might well excite compassion, but the manner in which he has played his part cannot but challenge admiration, even from secular onlookers. It was reserved for him, as it had been for scarcely any other Bishop of Rome since HILDEBRAND, to demonstrate the tremendous power of resistance, the elasticity and ductility that seem inherent in the Catholic Church.

Rose and Caterpillar in Massachu-

setts. What is the real present condition of the trees, flowers and shrubs in eastern Massachusetts? As we unfold the Boston Transcript a beautiful bird flies out and twitters rapturously:

"This is the month of color, the period when comes the fullest fruttion of the season's floral promise, when one reams the reward of bloom that s due to faithful attention through trying periods of drought or excessive wet. The garden beautiful-and who has not a garden in these days of universal floriculturs—is a living delight, yield ing new treasures every day. One finds the keenest enjoyment in watching the unfolding of the buds, in the development from day to day of the plants and vines whose existence one has watched from the first tiny upshoot from the hidden seed. Nature is just now in her prime, rejuvenated by copious rains and by sufficient hot sunshine produce the greatest luxuriance without the rankness of growth which comes later in the season. It is the time to enjoy to the utmost the felds and woodlands rich in their pageant of wild flowers, to take long tramps over the bills and through the meadows for communion with the hosts of flower folk that nod brightly at one from every side, and to partake of their generous bestowal of perfume, and of these none is more lavish than the sweet little wild rose that glorifies the wayside and sweet. ens the air from its dainty booten. A single branch

of the siny pink sweetbrier rose will perfume a

room, so redelent are its buds, blosseme entire room, so redolent are its and sum and follage. It is the fulness of life, this sudaum that it passes mer, and who can help regretting that it passes so swiftly?"

Ah, sweet, too sweet! Gen. SAMBO Bowles cannot pour a fuller-throated song from his nest in Agawam.

Our tympanums still vibrating with that melody, and a tiny sweetbrier rose in our buttonhole, we look at the next page of the Transcript. What is that horrible thing there? Ugh! A confounded caterpillar. Swat him with the single branch. How can we commune with flower folk when that relentless nagger of the Bay State is ravaging Arlington, the Fells, Malden, Medford-where they make the rum-Melrose, Saugus, and who knows what other garden regions? A committee of the State Board of Agriculture, which the gypsy moth has a devilish delight in jeering, and a committee of the State Grange, have been visiting the battlefields or feeding place of this Bohemian moth. They found "acres completely defoliated, trees killed, underbrush attacked, grass demolished." Even the pines and firs have been stripped and lain. ALARIC or ATTILA was a baby and Mary's Little Lamb compared to this Egyptian, who "destroys nearly every useful grass, plant, flower, shrub. garden or field crop, fruit, shade or forest tree that grows in Massachusetts.' Curiously enough, the more money appropriated for the extermination of the gypsy moth, the more gypsy moths there are to exterminate.

The Boston poet is beautiful but perfidious. No rose, wild or tame, is visible in the stricken gardens. The orchards are black; the trees are " loaded heavily with the creeping caterpillars; every gust of wind "-but we must escape while we can. Put not your trust in poets.

The Marine Band celebrated its 106th anniversary a week ago Saturday, the act of Conress authorizing it having been signed by President JOHN ADAMS on July 11, 1798. The first musicians, enlisted on July 13, 1798, were fifers and drummers, led by a fife major; it was not until 1861 that musiclans of the band were authorized, beside the drummers and fifers who now serve on hipboard. The band is marine only in name. It is purely a land body, and its eader and men would take it in very bad part if they were suddenly ordered to sea, ike other members of the famous corps. So little is the idea cultivated that the band is really a part of the corps, that not so long ago its leader was court-martialled for disobeying the order of an acting adjutant to play music of a different character from that he was playing. Practically, the band might be called "the President's" or "the White House Band." Yet it deserves recognition, for it is older than most of our military bodies, and has played important parts on many historical occasions

May the wind of its wind-jammers, the trength of arm of its sheepskin-pounders, he skill of its leaders, never grow less!

Gen. LEONARD WOOD, after four months of pleasant and instructive travel and useful conferences with Lord CROMER and other eminent colonial administrators, reached Manila safely on Sunday last.

With PHIL DALY'S Pennsylvania Club a Long Branch sold under the hammer to the highest bidder, and RICHARD A. CANFIELD'S Saratoga art musuem turned into an eating house, two of the greatest sporting resorts in the East are closed to gamesters. sale in toy shops, sporting goods houses and even in dry goods stores, and Broadway is not yet denuded of Greeks. The betting rings at the racecourses are open, and poker can be played on any table. In Italy, bets are made on the Pope's successor, and at Brighton the McChesney-Waterboy race offers splendid opportunity to win and lose. Soon every one can bet on Reliance in the eacht races, and then the Mayoralty campaign will open.

Even though deprived of the Canfield and Daly establishments, the public still

has opportunities to take a chance. HALF STARVED IN PRISON.

Complaint of an American Who Is fined in Solole, Guatemaia.

WASHINGTON, July 20.-In a telegram o the State Department United States Minister Combs, at Guatemala City, reports that Frank Brown, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, who was arrested in Solola Guatemala, is still in prison and untried Mr. Combs says that Brown shot an Italian and contends that it was done accidentally The Italian is prosecuting him. "I have been urging trial," says the Minister in conclusion. In a letter sent to Minister conclusion. In a le Combs, Brown said:

"I am here in prison almost without clothing. I have no shoes. I get about half enough to eat. I sleep on the stone floor. I have one thin blanket and it is a whole lot colder here than in Guatemala (City). I am so hungry sometimes that eat banana and orange peels to satisfy my hunger. My clothes are filthy from vermin and on the whole I am miserable. Therefore, I implore you, for God's sake o procure my liberty."

Geographical Names.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow us to offer a brief explanation regarding our retention of the original form and spelling of proper names in "The Philippine Islands," a usage questioned in your issue of June 13. Most readers will admit that it is desirable to transliterate exactly those proper names which have been so seldom used in English that they have received no conventions English spelling. Our reasons for adopting this policy for all names are: First, the reader would he more confused by an uncertain and variable was of treating proper names than by the unusual for ma of some common names, as "España" for Spain and the historical information to be derived from a study of the changes in the spelling of names, which correspond to political and linguistic changes should not be lest; and finally, because of the are of English writers and scholars to agree on the spelling of even comparatively come.g., Legazpi. While this may sometimes occasion a little difficulty to the reader, he will obtain more nearly the correct sound of the word than from the often arbitrary English forms.
EMMA HELEN BLAIR,

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON Editors of "The Philippine Islands. MADISON, Wis., July 14.

A Night Flutist of Manhatta To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read

in an article to-day entitled "Voices of the Night." the writer says he has not heard the sound of a flute on a summer evening in New York for years. If he will take the trouble to go to Fifty-sixth street nd Park avenue, east side, between 9 and 10 o'clock he will hear a good fluttet play most every evening whoever it is can get a magnificent tone, rich full and sweet. Don't think he is a profes as he only plays simple, old-fashioned mus he must be religious, as he only plays sacred air walk around that neighborhood just to hear him. was always interested in the flute myself and only wish I could play it half as well as the unknown player, but I am getting on to the sixtles and will NEW YORK, July 19.

> It May Jar Him. ough to win the precious Oup Sir Thomas lourneys far

> > He'll only get a jar.

THE STATES AND THE DOMINION. Another Canadian's View of the Ameri-

can Opportunity and Duty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit ne to inderse the statements and heartily second the appeal of "A Canadian" in your

Mr. Chamberlain proposes to Canada in a great fiscal combination of Great Britain and her dependencies against other countries, and notably against the United States. By his promulgation of this scheme he brings to a head the Canadian question, which, though it deeply concerns the unity and independence of this continent, has been most unaccountably and unhappily

neglected by American statesmen.

The party in England of which Mr. Chamberlain is the head, and which is now ostentatiously courting American friendship, is the same which at the time of secession was nailing with frantic delight what it supposed to be the downfall of the American Republic and applauding the exploits of the Alabama. It has changed its tactics, but its sentiment nd its objects are unchanged. It still seeks o detach Canada from her own continent, o attach her to a European Power, and to make her a monarchical and aristocratic counterpoise to the democracy of the United States

of Canada. Canada, on the other hand, inder reciprocity, would be a very valuable extension of the market of the United States. But you have been obstinately shutting Canada out of your market and forcing her o produce for a market on the other of the Atlantic. Her sentiment and her political attachment naturally go with her trade. The idea that Canada could be coerced by the pressure of an adverse tariff, if it was ever entertained has been shown by decisive experiment to be baseless.

Do something in the way of fiscal concession to show Canada that you recognize in her, not the vassal of a transatlantic Power, but an American community, your partner n the destinies of this continent. Do it in no huckstering spirit, but in a spirit of kindliness and fellowship. You will presently see the effect. ANOTHER CANADIAN. JULY 13.

FUTURE TYPE OF AMERICAN.

The Indian, the Proto-Aryan, the Kentucky Mountaineer or the Classic Greek?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Darwin fistinctly and somewhat invidiously pointed out that the soil and climate of North America tended to change the appearance of Euopeans after several generations of resilence here. He claimed we became lankier onger, with coarser hair, &c. Had so great an authority as Darwin insisted we were altering to Indians it would have amounted international offence. He, however, evidently believed we were so tending, de generating perhaps. Virchow and other eminent European anthropologists have frequently alluded to this so-called Indian tendency-some claiming there was actually large admixture of Indian blood here, in stancing that our frontier had ever abounded n half-breeds.

Darwin was a great naturalist, but was often singularly short-sighted as anthropologist and physician. Consequently he and his unacknowledging echoer and reëchoer, Prof. Frederick Starr of Chicago, do err.

In explanation of this Indian business, MacNamara and other men of science have amply proven that after the Ice Age a race of tall, slender white glants occupied North Europe, the so-called proto-Aryans. The thought, the influence, the language, the physical appearance of these mighty folk possess the world to-day and are visible and to be discerned on the ancient monuments to be discerned on the ancient monuments and in the language of Assyria, Egypt and

and in the language of Assyria, Egypt and Mesapotamia.

The Kentucky mountaineers, Abraham Lincoln, and the Gibbon and Du Maurier girls, may be taken as modern physical exemplars of that ancient type. The plethoric, soft Grecian Hermes of Praxiteles and the overloaded muscles of the athletes of the Grecian statuaries are not true idealizations of this ancient wild race or of their best representative descendants. The rondeur and softness of the Hermes could not be in the wild state, and large layers of shoulder muscles are evidently the result of the manual labor from civilization.

evidently the result of the manual labor from civilization.

We are not Mohawks, Indians, sachems, squaws—and what Darwin found fault with was an eminent racial virtue. North America, with its fulness and free wildness, has restored the best types, has freed and cleaned us of the starvations, the stigmata, the diseases of Middle-Age Europe, and is breeding us back to the greatest folk

NEW YORK, July 18. AMON R. JENKINS.

Just So!

From the Toronto World of July 18 When Canadians first read in THE SUN rticles on the growing national sentiment of Canada, and its magnificent resources and possibilities, they rubbed their eyes to see if they were awake. But they became accustomed to the phenomenon, and were hardly astonished even when THE SUN published a fine patriotic article on Dominion Day. These editorials are not only complimentary but are written with evident knowledge of

Canadian conditions. As we were not cast down by American indifference and lack of knowledge of Canada we need not go into rhapsodies over the new ditions. Still, from the point of view of both countries, they are gratifying Gush do not value, but straightforward statement of the facts, such as THE SUN is trying to give, cannot but have good results The two peoples ought to know one another. American newspaper enterprise once took

the form of sensational stories from Canada. usually of a calamitous kind, and the Ameri can editors got what they were after. But there is, after all, no newspaper enterprise equal to that which gets at the facts, and THE SUN seems to have recognized this cardinal truth.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The London Gasette is the oldest and least read of any newspaper. It is at once the biggest and in the land which changes its size from one page o a hundred, according to the pressure of news It is the only newspaper whose word is law and whose authority is accepted in the witness box. It can make and anmake bankrupts. It is the only paper in which certain persons are compelled to advertise, and in which certain other persons advertise for love or money. It yields a profit of £20,000 a year.

The London Gasette has become regularized as part of the British Constitution now, but time was when the editorship of the Gazette was one of the spoils of office, worth £800 a year. It was the recognized reward of party services in the pres-The Government is more economical to-day in its besides its editor, a staff of five clerks appointed e Treasury; but in 1889 the Treasury remodelled the management of the paper, found the staff employment elsewhere, and left the whole responsibility of the Gazette on its present pub-lishers, Messrs. Harrison & Sons of St. Martin's The printing of the paper has been in the

Absolute secrecy as to the contents of any forth coming Gazette prevails at St. Martin's lane, and, though there are a thousand workers in Messrs. Harrisons' offices, no item of news has ever leaked out before its time. Every sheet of "copy" is private and confidential until it appears for all the world to see. 'The "copy" for the Gazette is writ in the Government offices, often by Cabinet Ministers themselves, and is invariably with the proofs. Each Secretary initials his copyaliabury signing his with the letter "S" in no paragraph is accepted even in proof without being initialled a second time. Now and then—on very rare occasious—a piece of "copy" is received tographed by the sovereign.

Oyster Bay, South Florida.

From the London Times. We have received from our New York corre the text of a telegram sent by the King on Thursday to President Roosevelt. Our correspondent adds that the message reached President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, in South Florida, where he is making a short stay.

A Telephone Nurse. From the Blue Grass Clipper

A Midway woman wishing to visit a neighbor

TEXAS LIQUOR MEN LOSE.

Prohibitionists Carrying All Before Them in the County Elections. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20.-The local option elections in Texas have resulted

everywhere in victories for the Prohibition sts. They have carried Williamson county by 200 majority, Hunt by 750 majority, Falls county by 400 majority, all of them among the largest counties in Texas. In Williamson county, the whiskey men have determined to contest the election on the ground that the Prohibitionists intimi dated the voters and stuffed the ballot

box and there may be a contest in Hunt. also.

The Prohibitionists have now transferred their campaign to Bell and Parker counties, both of which they will seek to force into the prohibition ranks. The campaign is likely to be decisive for the whole State. The Prohibitionists already carried two-thirds of the Texas counties, and the saloon men see that un-

ess they can stem the tide they are doomed They have imported Stump Ashley, late Populist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Moniter Moore of Milan, one of the Democratic leaders in Texas, and a large party of lesser oratorical lights to make the fight for them. The Prohibitionists have imported Cyclone Davis, the Populist orator, to lead their cause.

liquor men have endeavored to re-The strain probibition in the counties won by the Prohibitionists by injunctions, but at the meeting of the State Bar Association County Attorney Greenwood announced that these injunctions are null and void and recommended that no attention be paid to them as there can be no punish is illegal in itself. This advice will be taken in the prohibition counties in which the saloons are being wide run open under the protection of injunctions. It is generally recognized that the present fight is a death struggle between prohibition and the liquor

FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION.

Nearly a Million Aliens Added to Our Population in the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- A new high-water mark in immigration was made in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, when nearly a million aliens were added to the population of the United States. The statistics issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that in the twelve months just closed 921.315 immigrants and other alien passengers were landed, being an increase of 190,517 over the number in the previous

Italy and Austria-Hungary, Italy sending 230,622 and Austria 206,011, which were respectively 52,247 and 34,022 more than for the preceding twelve months. Russia came third with 136,093, Sweden fourth with 46,028, Germany fifth with 40,086 and Ireland sixth with 35,310. Japan sent 19,958, China 2,209 and the West Indies 8,170. In addition to those admitted, 8,769 would-

be immigrants were denied admission and 547 more were returned to the countries whence they came within one year after anding. The grounds for disbarment were Pauperism, 5.812 cases; disease, 1,773; con tract laborers, 1,086; convicts, 51; insane and idiots, 24; women for immoral purposes, 13: aided paupers, 9, and polygamy, 1. Of the total number admitted 631,885 landed at the port of New York, 62,838 at Boston, 55,802 at Baltimore and 32,943 by the North-

AMERICANS ATTACKED IN CHINA. Local Magistrate Punishes Assailants of Railway Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 20.-From Robert M. McWade, United States Consul-General at Cantor, China, the State Department has received by mail a report of an attack by Chinese upon some American railway engineers at Yuan Tan, not far from Canton. The trouble was begun by an old woman who demanded compensation for some paddy and ground nuts that had been trampled upon by a surveying party under

Civil Engineer Howe.

According to the report of the local magistrate, one of the American party said that the railroad would pass through said that the railroad would pass through the village and all the houses would be pulled down. Then somebody sounded a gong and the Americans were assaulted, but apparently not seriously. They lost but apparently not seriously. They lost a boat, with clothing, books and maps. The magistrate had several persons ar-rested, including the "Elders" of the village, who were charged with "not dissuading others from sounding the gong. All the natives in the lower San Tong village moved away, but the magistrate commanded them to move back again.
"I have had prisoners Lo Ping Kong,
Shung Man and Pun Buk Shue chained together with stones," says the magistrate, and he had others placed on public view

at Yuan Tan. action of the Chinese authorities is satisfactory to this Government.

RECEIVED BY CHINESE ROYALTY. Reception to Rear Admiral Evans by the

Empress Dowager and the Emperor. WASHINGTON, July 20.-From E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, the State Department has received an account of the reception by the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and eleven other American naval officers at the summer palace on

June 15. "The Admiral and I," says Mr. Conger, were invited to attend the Deis, when inquiries were made by her Imperial Majesty as to the President's health, as well as our own. She expressed personal pleasure at meeting the Admiral, made some complimentary references to the United States, de us walk through the grounds with the Ministers and to partake

which had been prepared for us.

"Immediately after the audience for the Admiral, their Majesties received Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Conger and the ladies accompanying them. They were then given a breakfast with the Princesses, during which their Imprecial Majesties, again, arreared their Imperial Majesties again appeared and indulged in at great length general and friendly conversation. iral Evans and the Emperor made

FATHER BAKER A BISHOP. Appointed to the Newly Created Diocest of Baker City, Ore.

speeches when the Admiral was presented

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Announcement was made at the Papal Legation this afternoon of the appointment of the Rev. Father Charles Baker of Portland as Bishop of the newly created diocese of Baker City, Ore. The new diocese comprises the eastern portion of Oregon and was formerly a part of the archdiocese of Oregon

Mrs. Blaine's Body Buried Beside That of Her Husband in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The body of the late Mrs. James G. Blaine, accompanied by the members of her family, arrived Washington from Augusta, Me. at 10:30 o'clock this morning. From the Pennsylvania station it was taken to Oak Hill Cemetery and after brief services interred beside the body of Mr. Blaine. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Teunis S. Fiamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), and were exceedingly similar to the covenant coverage of the covenant (Presbyterian). ple. A few personal friends met the funeral party at the station and accompanied them to the grave.

Costa Rica Abolishes Trial by Jury. WASHINGTON, July 20.-United States

Minister Merry, at San José, Costa Rica, has informed the State Department that began to cry to call her up at the neighbor's.

Question.

Why is it that the girl who always looks for a man under the bed forgets to look for the boy under the sofa?

Under the sofa?

The Congress of Costa Rica has abolished trial by jury. Ignorance and political and personal prejudices on the part of the action. "One intelligent official remarked to me," said Mr. Merry, "that the Latin race lacks the qualities essential for jury duty."